REMOTED TO No. 507 BROADWAY,

CORNECTING WITH HIS BAZAAR.

PERSONAL.

If the individual who took a bat, came and opera-glass from Box No. 1,886 at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening lest, will but return the Har, he may retain the other articles for bis trouble. Necessity may drive a man to steal an opera glass and case, but the man who would steal one of KNOX's superb Hars deserves exposure, and unless it is returned forthwith, be shall meet it. If he wants a handsome Har, let him call at No. 212 Breadway, and KNOX will supply him with one for \$4. But I must have mine back.

F. Dall Maine, No. 296 I ving-place. PERSONAL

Anniversary Week.—The clergy and their families upplied at a discount. Gents and Children's Hars, Cars and Straw Goods, of the newest patterns, in all their varieties.

Kellogo, Manufacture, No. 381 Canal et.

PARIS SOFT HATS.—A choice supply received y late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.

LEAN' & Co.,

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

GOOD BOOTS-GOOD GAITERS-GOOD SHOES. WATKINS, No. 114 FULTON-ST., offers a magnificent assortment of Spring styles, of his own manufacture, at moderate prices. The quality of the shoes made by WATKINS is too well known to need puffing.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.-Ladies' Gaiter BOOTS, 12; SLIFFERS and Ties, 6) and 7; Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES; all exples; all prices. Ladies and Gonts, don't leave the city without calling on Miller & Co., No. 327 Canal-st.

TRACY'S CELEBRATED SKIRTS, made to order; TRACT S. CELEBOAT.

Gauss Wood, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Undershirts

Drawers, Lace, Tubular, Ribbon and Silk Ties; Gloves, Hosk

6c, at Nos. 97 and 89 William-at., one door north of Maidenth

GRO, M. TRACY, Agen

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS race Motres.—In putting away Clothing, Furs, Curtains, &c., for the season, sprinkle freely with Lyons' Magnetic Insect Prowors. It is natural death to everything of the insect specie. Moths will not come near it. Throw about your Carpets, Bedding, Glosets, &c. It is perfectly clean. Updoisterers should put it in all Functions.—Clothiers, Dry Goods, Merchants, Manufecturers, Furriers and Gardeners should use freely—Moths in furs, bugs in beds,

Rosches craw ling of your floor.

Rate and mine in barns and sheets.

These shall never plague you more.

Lyon, with his Powder, slays

All the insects that anney;

And his Fills, beyond all praise,

Every rat and mouse destroy.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vinc-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Plaks, 25c.; regular sines, 50c, and \$1.

Barnes & Park, Nos. 15 and 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Houses, ships, and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract. SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

Price from \$50 to \$125.

For families, tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these Machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.

The new Family Machines, at \$50 and \$75, are attracting

naiversal attention. They are much the best Machine ever of fixed at a low price.

The prices of all our Machines have been greatly reduced.

L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 450 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 405 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-et., Brooklyn.

"Of the three prominent Machines now before the public, we have used two, and carefully watched the working of the third, and honestly believe Grover & Baker's to be the very best we have seen."—[Delaware State Reporter.

LESTER'S SEWING MACHINES. LOCK STITCH

MALESROOMS NO. 443 BROADWAY, N. Y. WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED. FINKLE & LYON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. - Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machines this market, or money refunded.

7. 8.—Send for a Circular.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S

WILDER PATENT

BALAMANDER SAFES

These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for yeasteen years; have been tested in 255 accidental fires, and ATE MENER FAILED. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, "We prefer then for family use."—[N. Y. Tribuna.
"We prefer then for family use."—[N. Y. Tribuna.
"They are the favorite for familis."—[N. Y. Trinos.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

CHECK TRUSH. Also, BILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, Suprorters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms. and female attendant.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES,-ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole menufacturer of the above celebrated Sayes and Patrick Powder-Proof Derianack Locks and Cross Bass; also, Fire and Buglat-Proof Sideroakus and Parlor Sayes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 33 Morray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

INDEXICAL PUMICE-STONE SOAP-A superior article for Scouring and Whitening the Hands—removing, by magic, stains of all kinds, ink, pitch, varnish, &c. No courbouse of workshop should be without it. Solid her.

rerkshop should be without it. Sold by HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 161, 339, 511, 756 Broadway. DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!!!

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble diges-tion, distress after eating, cestive habit, bilions condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupfied head, and attacks of head-cohe! I set how fee know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to catharties or laxa-tives. But such a condition was never cured by catharties, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the in-ceptive of the cutire assimblivity system.

whose only office is to easimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS'S HOMEOFATHE DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple
But HUMPHREYS'S HOMEOFATHE DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the works as medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the works most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tose and restoring the integrity of the directive organs, from which result good specific, regular habits, a clear head, and become spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to

which reself good appears to have been a gent, and only require booyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gent, and only require be known to be appreciated.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes \$1.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes \$4.

Price 26 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes \$4.

With Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, mortece cess. \$5; do, in plain case, \$4; family case of 15 boxes and book, \$2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or these Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or these Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or these Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or these Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or these Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or these Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or these Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or these Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or the single box or case, are sent by mail or the single box or case, are sent by mail or the single box or case. These Remedies, by the single box or can receipt of the price express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price express, free of charge, to any address. On Fig. 1. Hummarkeys & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents a box, black or brown, warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barelayest; also sold at No. 309 Broadway, and by all Druggiets. Infallible Onguesty and Florantia, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Accric Oixymany, for Chaps, Burna, Boils, Bunious, Piles, &c.

The "RIGGS TRUSS," cleanly and indestructible, unaffected by perspiration, can be used in bathing, never does in-sury, and will accomplish all that can possibly be done by me-chanical means. Inquire of your physician. Office No. 442 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York. J. W. Ricas, M. D.

A GIFT TO CLERGYMEN.

A GIFT TO CLERGYMEN.

The importance of a reliable article in every house that will not only exterminate Moths, Fleas, Bedbugs, Auts, Roaches, Garden Innects, Rats and Mine, &c., but that is harminess upon the shelves or in the hands of children, induces us to present a package of this wonderful article to every dergyman attending the New York anniversaries.

Lyon's Magneric Insict Powner.

Can be relied upon to exterminate everything of the insect apecies. Its discovery was very remarkable. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amid the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medials and Letters Patent have been obtained from the Governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter FROM TRE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

World's Fair, and pulmerous intensity of the United States, and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States, "Executive Massion, Washington, Jan. 31, 1833.

"Mr. Emanuel Lyon—Deer Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission of the World's Fair at London have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Fowders, &c.

Millard Fillmore, Chalman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of France
IT IS FREE FROM POISON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. I, 18%.
New-York, Oct. I, 18%.

Mr. E. Lyon—Dear Sir: We have analyzed and tested your Magnetic Fewders, and find them perfectly intrudes to unmaintend domestic animals, but certain death when tubaled by bugs, and and domestic animals, but certain death when tubaled by bugs, and and inacets.

JAMIS R. CHILYON, M. D., Chemist.
L. JURINER RID, Prof. of Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital, Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, asys, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, reaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value,"
Every gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, Nr., Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, to Judge Meigs, President of the Annerican Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease of the Five Points Mission, &c. Judge Meigs says: "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers, Club have tested it thereumly. It will desiroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Bata and Mice cannot be reached by a powder, hence are killed.

Rats and Mice cannot be reached by a powder, hence are killed

by a MAGNETIC PILL.

These articles are rapidly finding their way into every town. Where not found they can be ordered through any merchant, as Agencies are established in every large place. Givery men are invited to receive a package GRATIS during this week. No more pleasing remembrance will attach to your visit in New York than will arise from being rid of these peats at Lame. The Powder, when hurned in a reem, kills dies, mushame. The Powder, when hurned in a reem, kills dies, mushame. Actors, &c. Barries & Fark, Nos. 15 and 15 Parkrow, Opposite the Actor House.

SPALDING'S SPALDING'S

ONYMARY AND CASTOR ON.

ROSEMARY AND CASTOR ON.

ROSEMARY AND CASTOR ON.

BOSEMARY AND CASTOR ON.

1st. TO Beautify the Hair.

2d. To Carl the Hair Elegantly.

3d. To Remove Dandruf Effectually.

4h. To Restore Hair to Baid Heads.

5h. To Force the Beard and Whiskers to Grow.

6h. To Frevent Hair from Palling Off.

7h. To Cure all Diseases of the Scalp.

8h. To Prevent Hair from Palling Off.

1th. To Cure Hair from Palling Off.

1th. To Cure Hair from Staling Cray.

9h. To Care Headsoh.

15th. To Kill Hair Estern.

1f you are not asissind, try it. All secutine has the signature of the Proprietor. Take no other. J. Russell. Spalding, No.

27 Tremont-st., opposite Museoum, Boston, Mass.

old in New York by Barne's k Park; Carry, Howard,

Sasger & Co.; Rushton & Co.; Mrs. Haves, Brooklyn, and by Dealers generally.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggiets and Perfumers

CAUTION

All persons are hereby forbidden, under the penalties of the law, against purchasing Suwna Magninss of Whitney & Lyou or their sagents, as their lifenase from me is this day revoked, New-York, April 25, 1889.

E. Hows, jr.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES surpase all in either hemisphere. His assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, Haif Wigs, etc., is now complete. His spiendid Dye is applied by experienced aristate to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Aster House. Copy the

PROF. WOOD & HAIR RESTORATIVE is the only hope of the Baid and Grey. It will permanently restore, Statemen, Judess, Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyers, Ladies and Gentlemen of all classes testify to it; and the young, if they use it, will preserve the color perfectly, and keep their hair from falling to say age! Sold everywhere. Depot No. 312 Broadway, after lat May at No. 448 Bradway.

Dr. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SIRUP calms the most harsesing Cough, relieves the oppressed Lungs and irritated Throat, loosens and brings away by patiness expec-toration the matter which closs the Windpipe and Bronchist Tubes, regulates the excited Fulse, havine Rest, and removes every symptom of Convenuation. Price \$1. Depot at Paxyoto, Parker & Mower's, No. 15 Beckman-st. Sold by Druggisis.

TO THE LADIES ONLY !- The VICTORIA BAN-DAGE, (or periodical protector), is now ready at the Trus Establishment of Measrs. MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vessyst., Astor House Ladics wated upon by a fermile in private salesrooms. Fo Sale at HEGEMAN & Co.'s, MILHAU'S, &c.

HECKER'S FARINA BOILERS, to prevent burning or scorehing; Jelly Mollos of various sizes, forms and pat-terns; for sale at the Establishment No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

A person of experience will, if desired, instruct perchasers of Boilers and Molds in the best mode of preparing Farina Jelly for

HECKERS' FARINA is in the highest repute as a delicious and wholesome Food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from Wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Aster Homes, St. Nicholes, Metropolitan, and other first-class Rotels and Saloons; it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.

Manufactured and seld at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry et., New York. A liberal discount to dusing. HECKER & RESTREE.

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-over is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The Taylor Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all oases be addressed to Horace Grentey & Co.

To Business Men.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who have Wares, Inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is so other Advertising medium so good as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price \$1 per line each insertion. Advertisements intended insertion this week must be handed in to-day.

The Persis, now due at this port, had not been telegraphed when our paper went to press.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Africa. will close this morning at 114 o'clock.

Mr. Langston, charged, among others, with rescuing fugitive slaves at Oberlin, has been found guilty by the Jury, and he and Bushnell will be sentenced to-day.

Returns from one hundred and fourteen towns in Massachusetts give over 6,000 majority for the two years' amendment. The vote of the State is very light-only about 40,000.

Yesterday was remarkable for coolness, as the day preceding was for heat. The high wind which arose on Monday night continued until noon, when a shower of rain set in, and continued for several hours, but with no great violence. The night was cold and dreary.

New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco, touching at Key West and crossing by way of Nicaragua, has been awarded to Daniel H. Johnson at \$162,000 for semi-monthly service. Collector Schell and Postmaster Fowler are his sureties.

At the Board of Ten Governors yesterday, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Smith entered their protest against the guillotining performed at a late session of the Board by Mesers. Dogro, Gunther, Maloney, Oliver, B. F. Pinckney and Dr. Breuninghausen, the six conspirators," as they were termed. Mr. Smith and Mr. Oliver engaged in a wordy war, but there was " nothing in it."

Anniversary and other meetings were begun or continued yesterday by the American Anti-Slavery Society, American and Foreign Christian Union, the Baptist Consolidation Convention, the New-York Sunday-School Union, the New-York Institution for the Blind, the American Congregational Union, the Ladies' Five Points Mission, the New-York Colonization Society, the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, the New-York City Library Association, the National Reformatory Convention, the Mechanics' Institute, the Mercantile Library Association, and some less important societies. Sketches are given elsewhere to the extent of our space.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US. In calculating the probable effects of the antici-

pated war in Italy upon ourselves, it will hardly do to take the late Crimean war as our standard. The theater of that war was a distant region, which neither England nor France could reach except by a long water-carriage, that being the only means for transporting thither, not only the men and military stores but provisions for the troops and every article needed for the prosecution of the campaign. Of course a vast amount of shipping was called into requisition, a demand of which our shipowners felt the benefit, not merely in the direct employment given to their vessels as transport but still more in the opening made for them elsewhere by the withdrawal of so large an amount o British and French shipping from the regular rou tine of commercial employment.

Nothing of this sort can be expected from th present war. Neither Austrians nor Sardinians can have any occasion for transportation by water. Their troops are already face to face in the destined field of contest. The French troops will also enter Italy mainly by land. A part of them will be sent by water from Margeilles and Toulon to Genoa; but the passage is short-not more than twenty-four hours for steamers and, by frequent passages forward and backward, a small number of vessels, compared with that which France alone

needed during the Crimean war, will abundantly suffice for this service. Even should the war spread beyond Italy, and involve Germany also, that will create no demand for shipping for the transportation of troops, so that a renewal of the harvest reaped by our shipowners during the Crimean war, from the transportation of troops and munitions, seems, in the present conjuncture, out of the question.

The Crimean war, restricted as it was to a little corner of the Crimeau peninsula, and amounting to nothing more than the siege of a single city, which kept the troops encamped on a single spot, made it necessary for the French and English to bring all their provisions from a distance. This circumstance afforded to us of the United States a double advantage. We not only furnished a large number of vessels for this purpose, but the supply of provisions came largely from us. The circumstances of the present war are in this respect also entirely different. It will be carried on in one of the most fertile countries in the world, which will easily, out of its own products, supply the means to feed all the armies, however numerous. In fact, Italy is at this moment feeding very nearly as large a number of soldiers as it is possible for Austria and Sardinis to bring into the field. The presence of a French army would cause some additional pressure, but it could not be of very long continuance, and would be easily met from internal supplies. To judge from the experience of the wars of the

French Revolution, it is impossible for the present struggle to be protracted for any length of time, whether confined to Italy or spreading into Germany. From the day that the first Napoleon entered Italy at the head of an invading army, scarcely a year elapsed before he had driven the Austrians entirely out of it, and was in a position to dictate a peace. The war of 1799 was equally short, resulting in just as complete a triumph of the combined Austrians and Russians-the French, though commanded by such Generals as Macdonald and Joubert, being stripped of all their conquests in a period as short as it had cost Bonaparte to make them. The campaign of 1800 was shorter still; a few months then sufficed to restore Italy to the French. The war of 1805, between France and Austria, terminated in a single Summer, depriving Austria of her last remaining Italian province, and even of the Tyrol, and making Joseph Bonaparte King of Naples. The war of the next year, which overthrew the monarchy of Prussia, lasted, so far as Prussia was concerned, scarcely four months. The war of 1809, which resulted in the annexation to France of the Papal dominions, and in compelling Austria to enter into a family alliance with France, terminated in six months. Even the continental war, which ended in the total destruction of Bonaparte's empire, was of less than two years' continuance. The single circumstance that caused the wars growing out of the French Revolution to be so long protracted was the fact that France and England were separated by the Straits of Dover -a barrier which the French were unable and the English not disposed to cross, except merely in the character of an auxiliary; while the bitter and inflamed hostility of these two combatants made it impossible for either to be content to make peace short of the total humiliation of the other-an end which Bonaparte after the annihilation of his own navy and that of his allies, attempted to bring about by means of commercial embargo directed against Great Britain; and Great Britain by advancing enormous subsidies to stimulate Austria to repeated renewals of

the contest. There does not seem to be anything in the pres ent relations of the French and English people that can possibly put them in such an attitude of hostility; and, that being the case, it does not seem possible that any quarrel between France and Austria, even though Germany should become involved in it, should result in a protracted war. On the other hand, should the third Napoleon aspire to emulate the conquests of the first, and to make himself master of the Continent, his empire might come to a termination still more sudden than

REUNION OF THE NEW-YORK DE-MOCRACY.

For a couple of weeks past there have been oracular givings out from Washington, that the Democracy of this State is about to be reunited on a basis so satisfactory to the negotiators as to insure success at our next November Election, preparatory to a national victory in 1860, in which New-York is to lead the van. The reported visits of prominent politicians to Washington to adjust the details of a reunion of the party in New-York, look as if its fragmentary factions were to be cemented by what Pickens called "the cohesive "power of public plunder." If a liceuse to steal public money at pleasure is necessary to the reunion of the party here, then, undoubtedly, the White House is the very place where the nuptials should be celebrated, our venerable President officiating at the altar, while Secretaries Toucey and Floyd give away the bride.

If we are not mistaken, we have heard some thing about the "union and harmony" of the New-York Democracy before. It has been reunited on " a satisfactory basis" nearly every year since the memorable ruptures of 1847 and 1848, when, in the former year, at Syracuse, the Hunkers rejected "the corner-stone," and, in the latter, the Baruburners, at Buffalo, took the Tennis-Court oath to fight on and fight ever for Freedom, till a glori-"ous victory crowned their exertions."

Something of the sort indicated in these Washington reports, is probably going on at the Capital. The Democracy are in a strait. Pennsylvania is lost to it. New-York must be secured, or the Presidency falls into the hands of the Opposition. Let us trace the history of these Democratic "reunions" in New-York.

Seven or eight years ago, William L. Marcy, Horatio Seymour, Lorenzo B. Shepard, and their associates, found that they could make more by coalescing with the Barnburners than by fighting them. John Van Buren, Dean Richmond, Isaac V. Fowler, and their associates, came to the like conclusion in regard to the Hunkers. Thereupon, the beads of both factions advocated a reunion of the party-it was still suffering from the violent disruptions of 1847-48-on the basis of the Pickens cohesive " platform. This practical and profitable solution of difficulties that blocked the road to victory, both State and National, commended itself to shrewd operators like Marcy, Seymour, Stryker and Corning on the one hand, and Richmond, Fowler, Cagger and Church on the other. After some higgling about terms, and some qualms, not of conscience but of consistency, a copartnership was formed, the articles whereof were few and explicit, viz: Ignore all old terms " Hunker " and "Barnburner," and assume the firm-name of "Soft." Stop wrangling about the Buffelo Platform, and, while talking smoothly of retrenohment and economy, clutch all the offices and spoils which an unscrupulous avidity can reach. Finally, stick at nothing, and win at all hazards. Now, in addition to these patent articles, there was a secret article. knewn only to the chiefs of the coalition. It was, while singing the song of "union and harmony," to wage unceasing war on Daniel S. Dickinson and his friends, wearing toward them a smooth face and friendly mein when necessary, but always being sure to stab where the blows would be most Such were the articles in this famous compact

between fiery Barnburnerism on the one side, and frigid Hunkerism on the other-two factions possessing sharply-defined characteristics, the former being radical, revolutionary, impetuous, and having good deal of that generosity and magnanimity which usually accompany reckless courage; the latter being cautious, timid, cool, and abounding in these selfish qualities which ever attend stonyhearted conservatism. And yet these factions, with no more inherent affinity than the lava which spouts from the crater of Ætna and the snow which clings to its sides, have, by their common love of office and spoils, and their common hatred of Dickinson and his friends, organized and kept in the field for seven or eight years, one of the most powerful political parties in any State of the Union The respective branches of this coalition-it has never been anything but a coalition-have been remarkably faithful to the pledges mutually given at its organization. They have been especially true to the secret article which declared war on Dick inson and his adherents. In whatever other clause of the compact, express or implied, there may have been breaches of faith or occasional laches, this article has been carried out, always and everywhere, to the letter and to the knife. Let us go a little into detail on this point. A sort of coalition was patched up between the

New-York factions in 1849-the year after the Sage of Lindenwald ran down "the Great Michigander," as the Barnburners used to call our old friend Gen. Cass. In this arrangement, Dickinson and his followers were seemingly "counted in." But Marcy, Seymour and Stryker, the negotiators on the part of the Hunkers, were jealous of Dickipson, who, by his course in the Senate, had won a "National" reputation. They plotted to forestall his possible reflection to the Senate. They were successful; for, even if the party had been able to elect a Democrat when his time expired, he would have been thrown overboard, and mainly through the influence of Marcy and Seymour. In 1851-2, the Barnburners entered into a special sgreement with Marcy to make him their candidate for the Presidency, on condition that he would devote his long head and strong hand to the work of demolishing Dickinson and his followers. The Softs" (for it was about this time that the partnership of which we have speken was formed) pushed Marcy for the Presidency-the Hunke portion of the coalition in good faith-the Barnburner portion, not with any hope or desire of securing his nomination, but to use him to prevent the nomination of Cass, which would gratify all phases of the coalition; to kill Dickinson, which was heart-work for Marcy; and to procure place and pelf for themselves, about which they cared quite as much as either defeating "Old Cass" or slaughtering "Scripture Dick," as these irreverent factionists were wont to call the eminent states. men of Detroit and Binghamton.

The sequel of this Marcy agreement is history. Cass was slain at Baltimore. Pierce went to the White House. Marcy became his premier. The Dickinsonites, now known as "Hards," were slaughtered from Montauk to Niagara, excepting that here and there one of them, by getting on his knees and swearing fealty to Pierce and Marcy, was permitted to touch the spoils with the tip of his finger, while the Softs tucked up their sleeves, and plunged their arms into the Treasury to their shoulders. So it was during the Pierce-Marcy Administration. And it has been pretty much the same under Buchanan. The brazen-faced Softs, who, at the Cincinnati Convention, plethoric with past favors, leered at Pierce with one eve while slyly winking at Buchanan with the other, in prospect of favors to come, have coolly thrust aside the ever-faithful Hards, and now control the Federal patronage in this State almost as exclusively as under the Pierce Administration. The few Dickinsonites who hold office have been tortured almost to death by the persecution of the Softs-as witness the amiable Collector of this Port-while the heavy occupant of the White House has on several occasions been terrified quite out of his wits by their fierce denunciations of his Hard pets in his very presence.

Well-all these difficulties are to be adjusted on "satisfactory basis." Exactly so! The Hards, the genuine "Hard Hards," as they delight to call themselves, are to be considered and rewarded. now or hereafter-tor, such, we learn, is one of the leading articles in this proposed reunion. We doubt not that this is so, for it always was so. In the freshly-remembered reunions of 1849, 1852, 1853, 1855 and 1856 (for there have been five formal reunions in ten years). Dickinson and his adherents were to be considered and rewarded, then or thereafter. The striking peculiarity of the case was that these thereafters never came. So often and so successfully had these cheats been practiced, and so patiently and so long had the Hards submitted to be duped, that the Softs, acting cautiously and clandestinely for a good while, at length grew bold and brazen. At the State Convention of last year, their State Committee, ignoring the existence of Dickinson and the Hards, resolved to "run" the party without any aid from that faction. The chief instrument in this experiment was Mr. Peter-Cagger, the Secretary of the Committee, a gentleman of keen sagacity, undoubted pluck, singular modesty, and a ferocious Barnburner of 1848. He called the Convention to order, nominated Horatie Seymour for permanent President, inducted him into office, and, by a resolution which he moved, put, and carried, clothed Gov. Seymour with the power of appointing the eight Vice-Presidents of the Convention. In the mean time, Mr. Cagger decided the question off-hand on a score or so of contested seats (his own being one of the number-modest Peter!) and permitted the Soft delegates from this city to occupy seats, and vote on all motions, while their Hard contestants were excluded from the floor, and sent, with other spectators, to cool their arder in the gallery. Mr. Cagger and the other leaders in this Convention, who are now urging the reunion of the party on satisfactory basis, illustrated, on this occasion, their jug-handle notions of union, by not allowing the name of a single Hard to be placed on the ticket, carrying matters with so high a hand that, on remarking to a Dickinson delegate that he

some fair man for Canal Commissioner, the Dickinconite responded, "The h-II, Cagger, you don't intend to leave the selection to the Concention, do you!"

The last Fall's experiment of Cagger, Seymour, Parker & Co. didn't succeed. They are short. They are driven to the patent ale game again. The cheat is rather stale, the trick rather transparent. But, as there is undoubtedly no limit to the audacity of the Softs, so there would seem to be none to the credulity of the Hards-hence the former are going to try the "reunion" trick once more. Will they succeed? When mock-auctioneers no longer sell brass watches to simpletons for gold ones, and eels no longer get tough by being often skinned, then will the artless Hards refuse to be periodically duped and flayed by the unscrupu-

We have scarcely binted at any irreconcilableness of principles in the factions of the New-York Democracy, and for the reason that they do not even profess to be contending about principles. Indeed, t is suspected that neither faction is troubled with anything of that sort. We may recur to this phase of the subject on another occasion.

DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA.

The prospect of dividing California, no doubt with the idea of the erection of the southern part of it into a new Slave State, is again on the tapis. A bill having that object in view has passed both branches of the California Legislature, and, at the last accounts, only wanted the signature of the Governor, which will no doubt be given to it. This bill appears to have passed the House in the first place without attracting much attention. A motion to reconsider gave rise to a long debate, in which the Slavery question was discussed at length, and with a good deal of warmth on both sides. Finally, the motion to reconsider was defeated by a vote of thirty one to twenty-seven. Of the proceedings in the Senate we have yet no accounts beyond the facts of a favorable report upon the bill by the Committee to which it was referred, and its subsequent passage. The California papers do not seem to feel, at least they have not expressed, much interest in the question, nor do they throw any light on its reagitation at the present moment. The San Francisco Times, which prosed the bill, being the only paper of that ity which noticed it, suggested that it is unconstitutional, inasmuch as the existing boundaries of the State are established by a Constitutional provision. If, however, there is a prevalent desire to carry out this policy of division, that obstacle need not stand long in the way. Both branches of the California Legislature have already passed a bill submitting to the popular vote the question of amending the Constitution. Whether this bill was passed with a view to the division of the State does ot appear; but it might easily be availed of for the removal of any existing Constitutional objection to that proceeding.

As there does not seem to have been any recent opular agitation in the southern part of the State having this division in view, the passage of this bill is probably a mere expedient of the Gwin-Buchanan Pro-Slavery politicians, a part of the same system of Pro-Slavery agitation with the proposed organization of the prospective Territory of Arizona. The projected acquisition of Sonora and Chihuahua, to be organized as slaveholding Territories, and the recent recognition of Slavery as an institution entitled to the protection of law by the Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico, are parts of the same scheme. The district which the Legislature of California

has thus undertaken to set off from itself comprises six counties. Not content with relinquishing these counties to the United States, the Legislature appears to have assumed to erect them into a Territory by the name of Colorado. These six counties contained, by the last census, some 14,000 inhabitants, nor is it probable that the number has much increased since that period. They include all the territory south of the thirty-sixth degree of north latitude, having thus a coast line of more than two hundred miles in extent, and a territory of from fifty to sixty thousand square miles. But, except a very narrow strip along the coast, the whole is a vaterlesa desert, incapable of ever being inhabited while even the more favored portion, bordering on the sea, cannot be cultivated except by irrigation. There are no mines or minerals of value in this part of California.

Meanwhile another project has been brought before the California Legislature for docking the State at the north as well as at the south. A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives for erecting the six counties north of the thirty-sixth degree of north latitude into a separate Territory. Perhaps this bill may have been introduced as a sort of offset to the southern project, though a separation from California and annexation to Oregon has formerly been suggested by the inhabitants of these counties, with a view to their own local convenience. They embrace a rough, mountainous district, some thirty thousand square miles in extent, and are thinly inhabited by a population of pioneer miners. No further progress appears to have been made with this bill beyond referring it to the delegations from the counties to be affected by it.

CUSTOMS UNION WITH CANADA.

The Canadians, or some of them, appear to be so well satisfied with the workings of the Reciprocity act as to desire a still closer commercial connection with us.

During the late session of the Canadian Parlianent, the Committee on Trade and Commerce, after complaining of the consular fees lately imposed by the United States authorities, and questioning their legality, proceeded to suggest a Customs Union with the United States, on the plan, it would seem, of the German Customs Union, by means of which the Custom-House establishments maintained on both sides of the Canadian frontier might be entirely dispensed with. Though not formally proposed, it is thrown out as a matter worthy of consideration whether the interests and convenience of Canada, the United States and Great Britain would not be promoted by the adoption on the part of Canada of the tariff of the Uni ted States, the removal of all Custom-House establishments between them, thereby saving a large expense, and the collection of duties on imports into Canada at the port of Quebec only, the entire duties collected on the Atlantic seaboard to be divided between the Treasuries of Canada and the United States, in proportion to the population of the two countries—the same rule adopted, if we recollect aright, for the division of the proceeds of the tariff of the German Customs Union.

Without stopping now to consider how far the political advantages of this scheme might be an offset, so far as the United States are concerned. to mere commercial considerations, the proposal of (Cagger) presumed the Convention would select it seems to have in view the idea of making Quebec

a sort of entrepot for our north-western States Under this proposed arrangement Quebec work have all the advantages of being a port of the United States, and would thus be enabled to avail herself, without any drawback, of her superin means of internal communication. The same idea of aggrandizing Quebec evidently lies at the bottom of another suggestion of this report, the the Provincial Government should continue & press for the same amount of postal subsidy b steamers plying between Quebec and Great Britain as is paid to the lines between Great Britain and New-York.

VENEZUELA. Accounts from Venezuela to the 12th of April

are not very favorable to the peace of that Repul lic. The insurrection against the established Gos ernment, which had broken out both in the easter and western provinces, stall remains unchecked and appears rather to be gainful ground. Their surgents have hitherto been represented as part sans of the Monagas family, or as mere adves turers, but the quarrel is now represented as ; contest between centralism and federalism same which has played so conspicuous a part in a many of the South American Governments, said which, having split the former Republic of Columbia into three fragments, now threatens, in the case of Venezuela at least, to carry the disints gration still further. In pursuance of this idea the province of Coro has declared itself independ ent. Even Gen. Castro himself, the Provisional President, and as such the representative of con tralism, appears to have adopted a course of police not much in accordance with that idea. It is said that he has issued a decree authorizing the Govern ors of provinces, and even the chiefs of cantons to borrow money on the credit of the State, and to

seize horses and cattle for the use of the army. While this civil war is thus raging, and the dis turbances spreading from one province to another, the canvass is going on for the elections under the new Constitution. That Constitution has adopted the principle of a registration of voters and d vote by ballot. The President and Vice-President are to be chosen, without any intervention of elec tors, by a direct vote, and a majority of all the votes is required for a choice. Considering, how ever, the agitated condition of the country, it seems doubtful if that Constitution will ever a into effect. The Provisional Dictatorship is constantly resorted to in Spanish America as to be almost entitled to be considered as the norms form of government for those countries.

PARAGUAY. The illustrious Bowlin has arrived back in safet

from his diplomatico-warlike demonstration agains Paraguay and President Lopez. The treaty which he succeeded in making, with the help of Pres ident Urquiza, will probably soon be laid before a admiring and grateful country. The document which The N. Y. Times published the other day a being that treaty was not Bowlin's handiwork, but the treaty of 1:53, the non-ratification of which by Lopez was one of our grounds of quarrel with him With the addition, however, of the ten-thousand dollar indemnity already paid to the family of the man killed on board the Water Witch, and the provision for referring the claim of the Paraguay Navigation Company to a commission to sit a Washington, and to decide within twelve month after the ratification of the treaty, Mr. Bowlin treaty is the same thing as the former one, will only two alterations. Instead of granting American vessels the navigation of the River Par guay as high as Asuncion, and of the Parana high as Encarnacion, all the affluents of those riven are now thrown open to us, as well as their upper courses, while the continuation of the treaty is es tended from six to ten years. The other provis ions are those which go to make up the bulk of al our commercial treaties, assuring to the United States all the commercial privileges of the most favored nations, and to our citizens an equality is commercial and personal rights with the nation inhabitants, with an exemption from military service, forced loans or military exactions.

Capt. Page remains behind, and is about to rethe Canton, brought out from Boston in section by Mr. R. B. Forbes, and which draws but twe feet of water. With this little steamer he expect to force his way through the water-grass which stopped the advance of the Water Witch, and to test the question of the navigability of the Pilce mayo, a large tributary of the Paraguay, which takes its rise among the eastern slopes of the Ands of Bolivia.

WHO MAY BE WITNESSES.

The Legislature of Maine at its late session passed the two following acts, which we rejoice over as evincing a higher estimate of human is tegrity than the old rule argued; or, may we no rather say that the general elevation of the tone d public morals has reduced the danger of periuff under the temptation of personal interest, and the justified such changes in the laws respecting test mony as these acts embody ?

mony as these acts embody?

AN ACT in relation to the competency of witnesses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives Legislature assembled, as follows:
SECTION I. In the trial of civil actions the husband and wifes either party shall be deemed competent witnesses, when the wist called to testify by or with the consent of her husband, si the husband by or with the consent of his wife.

SEC. 2. This act shall take offset when approved by the Gernor.

[Approved April 2, 1859.]

AN ACT relating to witnesses and evidence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representations to the state of the latest as follows:

No respondent in a criminal prosecution or proceeding at least like in the latest properties of supposed and bettery, or for the violation of any municipal or police ordinance, offering himself as a witness shall be excluded from testifying, and all laws inconsistent has with are repealed.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK URSUL

By the arrival of the Russian brig Carl, on Tue lay, we learn of the loss of the British bark Ursul Capt. Evert of the Carl reports:

April 18, lat. 42 lon. 47, spoke British bark Ursuls Murphy, of and from Liverpool for Halifax,24 dayson full of water, took from her Capt. M. and crew, 161 number. 1st inst., lat. 42, lon. 63 30, spoke ship A. Mills from Falmouth, for New-York, and transferred her the captain, third officer, and three boys of Ursula, retaining the remainder of the crew, bringing them to this port. While boarding Ursula, the Carl came in collision and had her warks and rail stove, started the vessel leaking, co ried away fore and main topmast, backstays, forett sail, split foresail, and received other damage.

Mr. John Sheridan, first officer of the Ursula.

ports: Sailed from Liverpool, March 15, with a carr of salt, bound to Halifax; had good weather until April, when in lat. 52 lon. 18, took a heavy go from W., which started the vessel leaking, and the 17th took another gale from the same quarts which opened the vessel more, when she leaked badly as to compel all hands to keep at the pumpight and day; the pumps finally became choked useless. We then commenced throwing overbor the cargo, in order to lessen the leak, but it was no purpose. At 7 a. m., of the 18th, saw a brig to ward, bearing down, which proved to be the Rasbrig Carl, Capt. Evert, from Halifax for New-Tel